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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

10-15-1954

Justice (Vol. 36, Iss. 20)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XXXVI, No. 20

★ ★

v, N. J., October 15, 1954

Price 10 Cents

★ ★

UNEMPLOYMENT: STILL HIGH

**JOBLESS TOTAL UP
584,000 IN MONTH**

**UNEMPLOYMENT UP
510,000 IN JANUARY**

Scarcely a day goes by without some headline about the unemployment situation. Plant Cuts
to 2,380,000
in 3 Years

line
Month

city conditions
strong business
sharp increase
sharp increase
of February
total multi-

the first time
Jan. 28-11-
by 510,000

Industrial Output Decline Continued in Latest Month

Federal Reserve Reports Index Shipped to 123% of 1947-49 Average

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Industrial output continued to decline during the month ended February 28, according to a report today by the Federal Reserve Board.

The index of output of goods in manufacturing and construction, which is a composite of 200 different types of public contracts

to be one of the strongest in the economy. A sharp increase in construction output resulted in a month-to-month increase in the index of February output of 1.2% over January output. The February index reflected a 10% increase in new types of public contracts

**HOOVER BELITTLES
DEPRESSION TALK**
Says Ingredients for Major
Economic Explosion Are
Lacking at Present Time

NEWS HEADLINES OF 1954

City Relief Rolls Rise 2% Weekly;
State Help Sought in 'Recession'

Savings Cushion
More Folks Dip Into
Their Cash Reserves,
Easing Business Dip

Cash-Ins of Life Insurance
Rise 22%: Savings Bank
Withdrawals Are Up 4%

Total Savings

**PRESIDENT TO ACT
IN SLUMP IF MARCH
BRINGS NO UPTURN**

**WORKER IDLENESS
FOUND INCREASING**
A. P. Survey Shows \$2,000
Have Been Laid Off or
Will Be in Few Weeks

**JOBS DIP 2,000,000
IN A MONTH'S TIME**

**III Coal Industry Getting Sicker;
Output Lowest Since Depression**

By A. H. BARNES
Special to the Star

PITTSBURGH, May 4
The output of coal in the United States in the first four months of this year was the lowest since the depression, according to figures released today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

OUTPUT OF STEEL DECLINED IN APRIL

Volume Fell Off More Than
4% From March—Mills Ran
at 68.2% of Capacity

**YOUR
VOTE
CAN STOP
UNEMPLOYMENT!**

You can stop the trend toward unemployment by electing a Congress that will work for full employment by

1. higher minimum wages to raise buying power
2. improved unemployment compensation
3. tax reduction for lower income families
4. a planned program of needed public works.
5. better labor-management laws so that unions may protect and advance the earning and working standards of employees.

A Platform for the People—Liberal Party Figures in Garment Center Rally



Thousands thronged New York's garment district to hear New York State Liberal-Democratic candidates at noon-hour registration rally sponsored by the ILGWU Oct. 5. Standing at microphone is Averell Harriman, candidate for Governor. Others who joined him in urging New Yorkers to register were candidate for Attorney-General Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. (behind Harriman), Pres. David Dubinsky (at far right of platform), Margaret Truman

(next to Dubinsky) and ILGWU Political Director Gus Tyler (at far left of platform), who chaired the rally. Also on platform are ILG officials. Harriman charged Republicans were seeking to set up state groups against New York City. He scored lives with having "voted to make the Taft-Hartley Law even more union-busting than it is today." Roosevelt evoked promise from crowd to register. Dubinsky urged them to do so without delay.

Los Angeles Politicos Center Campaign Efforts On Roybal, Yorty, Other Pro-Labor Candidates

Southern California ILGers will carry their election campaigns right up to the Nov. 2 wire, Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director, reports. Emphasis in the electoral drive is being directed toward the campaigns of Edward R. Roybal for Lieutenant Governor and Samuel Yorty for U. S. Senator.

The Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board, the Dress Joint Board and the Sportswear Joint Council have formed a joint committee to support Roybal, in addition to intensive efforts within each affiliate. Special fund raising parties are being held and individual union members are generously contributing their time toward canvassing and visiting duties.

Shop meetings mark the intrusion drive in the dress and sportswear markets, while the cloak Joint Board has called a special shop-chairman's meeting for Oct. 15, at which Elizabeth Snyder, chairman of the California Democratic State Central

Committee, will speak on the important issues of the campaign. Cloak Manager Isidor Rosenfeld also that local membership meetings will hear various prominent election candidates.

A Smithers' clash on Oct. 18 will feature James Roosevelt, congressional candidate in the 26th District. Roosevelt will appear again at a Cutters' Local 64 meet on Oct. 23. Frank P. O'Sullivan, congressional candidate in the 15th District, will talk to the pressers of Local 91 on Oct. 21. And Local 16 operators will hear Yorty at their meeting on Oct. 26.

The Leadership Training Institute, a part of the Southern Cali-

fornia educational program, will be held this year on the weekend of Oct. 29 at Mount Vista Lodge in Upland, California. Participants in the institute are the Los Angeles Sportswear Joint Council and Dress Joint Board.

Educational Director Sigmund Aronson and Assistant Director Abram Charles, with Dress Manager Fannie Beras and Sportswear chief John Uline, are directing the institute. Among the broad topics to be discussed are America's leadership in the world and some of the pressing domestic issues at stake in the current election.

Trade union-wise, the conference will discuss "Leadership in the Shop," grievance procedures, arbitration techniques, and "Law in the Shop," a discussion of state factory laws. Speakers include Louis Rolnick of the west coast management-engi-

Still Time to Register!

In the following states, it is still possible to register to vote if you have not already done so. The deadlines are as follows:

Alabama—Sat., Oct. 23.
Iowa—Fri., Oct. 22.
Kansas—Fri., Oct. 22, except in Kansas City, Wichita, and Topeka.
Missouri—Date varies from area to area.
Nebraska—Fri., Oct. 22.
New Hampshire—Sat., Oct. 23 in Manchester and other incorporated cities.
North Carolina—Sat., Oct. 23.
Oklahoma—Sat., Oct. 23.
Tennessee—Sat., Oct. 23 in counties of less than 25,000 population.
Utah—Fri., Oct. 22.
Wisconsin—Wed., Oct. 20.

Every department, representative of the impartial chairman's office and various business agencies.

Skirtmakers' Meet Called for Oct. 28

An important meeting of Local 23 will be held on Thursday, Oct. 28, 8 P.M., at the Hotel Diplomat, 188 West 43rd St. Manager Louis Reiss announces.

The skirtmakers' chief has called upon all to attend this meeting, the first since the summer, to hear an extensive report of conditions in the industry and the activities of the local during the past few months.

A highlight of the evening will be an address by a prominent figure in the current political campaign discussing the vital issues facing the electorate.

The local's Fall educational program opened on Oct. 4th with a registration of 80 skirtmakers for the course in English for Hispanic. These classes continue every Monday and Wednesday from 6 to 8 P.M. at the Local 23 office, 23 West 39th St. Educational Director Aaron Pankin urges workers to bring these classes to the attention of their Spanish-speaking supervisors.

Local 23's Counseling Service also continues to assist members with a variety of personal problems.

Giant Garment Center



STEVENSON
HARRIMAN
ROOSEVELT



ELECTION RALLY

7th Ave, 34th to 40th Sts.
Friday, Oct. 29

AT NOON

Sponsored by N. Y. Liberal Party and supporting trade unions

ILGWU Houses Cited as 'Genuine Co-ops'

Dressmakers Hit Wilson For Slap at Unemployed

Thousands of city garment workers, members of Dressmakers Local 22, angrily protested Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson's recent slurring references to the unemployed as "kennel dogs (who) just sit on their fannies and yell," at a membership meeting held Oct. 13 at Manhattan Center. Local 22 has a membership of 30,000 dressmakers. The dress industry of this city has been fighting rising unemployment for some time.

Vice Pres. Charles B. Zimmerman, manager of Local 22, presented to the meeting a resolution demanding Wilson's removal from office, and stressed that the issue was not merely confined to the insulting nature of Wilson's statement.

"The President has rushed to 'GIM' Wilson's defense by telling us his heart is in the right place, that he is not indifferent to human misfortune. We trade unions have a right to know where the Republicans stand on the entire social philosophy which these calumnious remarks typify," the dressmakers' chief declared.

"Does the Republican 'team' share Wilson's profound ignorance of our economic system? Does the Eisenhower Administration participate in Wilson's theory, as typical of a wealthy industrialist, that Americans are unemployed because they are lazy? Because they don't want to work? Because they refuse to look for a job?"

"Such an extreme and shallow philosophy disqualifies Wilson for public office in this day and age. At Wilson President Eisenhower fired Wilson, he and his entire Cabinet, the entire Republican Party, in fact, reveal themselves as 'wholesale partners in a reactionary contempt for the plight faced on millions of Americans'."

The membership meeting also unanimously endorsed Averell Harriman for Governor and approved the entire Liberal Party slate, declaring that "the Republicans in Washington and Albany have acted primarily to further the interests of big business and the giving away of the nation's resources for private gain."

"The resolution further called for a New York State administration 'sensitive to the needs of its people'."

CLOAK CAMPAIGNERS STEP UP POLITICAL DRIVE IN NEW YORK

New York cloakmakers have intensified their campaign efforts as the drive to elect liberal candidates to state and national offices enters its final weeks. Vice Pres. Isidore Nagler, chairman of the Cloakmakers' Campaign Committee, reports.

"The committee has been conducting vigorous drives in all shops urging workers to register and enroll under the Liberal Party and to be sure and vote on Nov. 2. Shop chairmen were the focus of the vital nature of this year's election and report generous voluntary contributions by members, toward the expenses of the political campaign."

Campaign efforts being utilized by the cloakmakers include leaflet distribution, open air rallies in the garment center and invitations to political figures to address membership meetings. Slipper-up activities by staff members of cloak locals and the joint board were also underscored at a meeting held by Nagler, with joint board staffers.

The ILGWU-financed housing development now rising on New York's East Side was cited before a Senate investigation committee as an outstanding example of genuine cooperative housing aimed at providing low-cost homes for middle income families and avoiding the kind of profit windfalls that have been blazoned in newspaper headlines in recent weeks.

Describing the Corlairs Hook development which the ILGWU is sponsoring, Abraham E. Kazan, president of the East River Housing Corp. set up to erect the development, declared that the 1,600-unit project would be completed next year. He described for the Senate Banking Committee, investigating the conduct of the Federal Housing Administration, some of the problems that arose in financing the East Side development.

Kazan appeared before the committee at a public hearing in New York on Oct. 1, 1954. He told how at the end of the summer of 1953, the ILGWU-sponsored housing corporation started negotiations to secure insurance for the mortgage that was needed. On Dec. 19, 1953, he said, "we filed a formal application with the FHA for an insurance commitment and paid half the required fee."

"Long protracted delays followed. Lack of sufficient technical help was given as the reason. At our request, Congressman Robert Moses wrote to Mr. Albert Cole, FHA head, asking for assistance in having our plans processed. However, it did not help. After a delay of months, the reviewing of the plans was finally completed. A number of structural objections were raised, some were met by the Housing Company and some remained unresolved."

"Our problems, however, were not at an end," Kazan continued. "In estimating the cost of the project in order to determine the amount of the mortgage money, the FHA authorities developed a cost much

higher than the cost determined by the corporation."

The corporate estimate, Kazan said, was around \$14 1/2 million, but the FHA expressed fears that the construction costs would exceed \$20 million, and asked the developers to get up seven million dollars. These fears, Kazan said, were clearly unfounded since he was able to produce contracts on most of the work.

The committee counsel asked Kazan if the FHA's insistence on the higher estimate might stem from the fact that low construction costs would point the finger at agency-approved high-cost projects. Kazan expressed the belief that this might be true.

"At one time," Kazan declared, "the difference amounted to \$7,000,000. To prove our case, we submitted information showing that contracts entered into by the corporation with the various subcontractors. Finally on Jan. 28, 1954, we were informed that the commitment in the amount of \$14,025,000 would be issued on our paying the second half of the fee. The pre bid. The commitment issued was of no value to us."

"While we were ready to supply the equity money, the commitment was issued on condition that we supply \$66,162,101. On top of that, we were to furnish a completion bond equal to the total amount of the mortgage loan. This was impossible for us to do. With the help of the ILGWU we decided to proceed with the construction. The idea of FHA insurance was dropped."

The Senate committee had earlier disclosed windfall profits of more than \$10,000,000 by real estate operators who obtained FHA guarantees of excessive mortgages and then pocketed the difference between the Government-insured loans and their actual costs.

The committee presented the case of Corlairs Hook to show the handling of slum clearance under the FHA Title I program. Under this program cities may buy up slum areas and sell them at a cut price to private developers for the erection of modern dwellings. One-third of the price reduction is borne by the city, and two-thirds is a Federal subsidy.

Kazan testified that actual building of Corlairs Hook, which started last March, could have begun eight months earlier had it not been for a futile attempt to obtain FHA mortgage guarantees.

In 1950, after an on-the-spot study of cooperative housing in Europe, Congress passed Section 513 of the National Housing Act which provided for Government (Continued on Page 10)

'Labor Unity in '55' Foretold by Dubinsky After AFL-CIO Confab

Returning October 15 from a labor unity conference held earlier that day in the nation's capital, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky expressed confidence that "a united labor movement will be achieved before the end of 1955." The ILGWU chief said that it looked to him as if "what we were able to accomplish in the past 15 years we are about to achieve now."

Leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations met on Oct. 15, in Washington. A joint statement by President George Meany and Walter Reuther declared: "It is the unanimous decision of this joint committee to errate a single trade union center in America through the process of merger which will preserve the integrity of each affiliated union."

MR. PRESIDENT.

I'M NO BRD DOG -



I'M JUST UNEMPLOYED!

JUSTICE

International Labor Current Workers Union

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Setting the Conference Table in St. Louis



Union and management hold conference in St. Louis to negotiate new contract for employees of Lounsbury Manufacturing Co. Seated at far left is Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, Southwest regional director. Others at table include company attorney, Lounsbury Sr. and Jr. and union officers. Surrounding them are members of the negotiations committee from Lounsbury shops in and around St. Louis.

97% of EOT Shops Operate Under 35-Hour Pacts, Horowitz Reports

A comprehensive report on industrial conditions, contract negotiations and fringe gains in Eastern Out-of-Town Department areas which noted that 97 per cent of EOT shops are operating under 35-hour work agreements was made this month by Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, department general manager, at an all day meeting of the full EOT staff. Representing the department's 24 local unions were the managers, business agents and organizers whose jurisdiction is the EOT's 841 shops in New Jersey, Connecticut, Upstate New York and Long Island.

Organizing gains

The total number of EOT shops now is at an all-time high, Horowitz told the meeting. In the face of industrial difficulties, business failures and cutbacks in work forces, he noted, the department's organizational activities succeeded in winning an increase in membership.

Reporting on progress in the establishment of the 35-hour work week, the EOT chief noted that 814 of the 841 organized shops, with a total work force of 25,000 employees, are operating under agreements calling for the reduced hours schedule. The remaining shops, with almost 2,500 workers, are expected to get the hours-shake into effect in the near future, either as a result of present negotiations or with the expiration of current agreements. Contract renewals and wage increases were tied in generally with reduction in hours. Compensating

pay hikes accompanied the cut in work-time and in some cases additional wage hikes were secured. Time and a half for overtime is the usual rule in independent EOT agreements.

ERRF Payments Start

The highlight of the department's progress in fringe benefits during the past year was the start of payments by the Eastern Region Retirement Fund. Forty-five EOT

members have already been relieved by the ERRF, Horowitz noted. Other membership benefits outlined by the department head included annual welfare benefits of \$1,267,000, and welfare fund payments of \$1,987,000.

The EOT chief reported on the important discussions which took place at the General Executive Board's recent meeting in Los Angeles, including organizational gains and conditions in the industry. The meeting concluded with reports from Assistant Managers Edward Kramer and Abe Staum on organizational, political activities, industrial and administrative problems and with a round-up of reports from officers of the EOT local unions.

N'East Bags Rainwear Shops, Arouses Hope in New Bedford

Breaking through the barriers of fear and frustration left in the wake of a long-departed textile industry, Northeast organizers have just brought new hope—and ILGWU benefit—to 120 workers employed in two New Bedford, Mass., rainwear shops, reports Vice Pres. David Gingsdorf, director of the department.

Unionization followed bitter 10-day strikes at the Britco Clothing Co., employing 75, and the Superior Sportswear Co., with 45, both contractors of stormcoats and miscel-

laneous items for Graytons of New York City.

Gingsdorf stated that "the shattering of the atmosphere of overcaution and apathy, woven out of the despair of joblessness in a surplus labor market area, riched with the painful memories of shops deserting the community, make this victory memorable."

Settled out of the strikes and winning of the union contract were due in great measure to the active participation and cooperation of Joseph Kender, manager of Local 21 Waterproof Garment Workers Union in New York City, with whom the jobber is under contract.

In addition to signed union terms, the workers in the two shops won a 7 per cent general wage increase, plus health fund and retirement benefits. The shops were tackled as part of the hard-bidding organizational drive under way in New England under the direction of Northeast Field Supervisor Jack Halpern.

Home-to-home visiting, leaflet distribution, and other campaign activities were in progress when the precursors, harassed by poor conditions, went out on strike. Their fellow workers followed and a full-scale strike was on.

"Bound the clock picketing, highlighted by the all-out participation of these formerly conservative workers, kept the plant locked tight. Ralph Roberts, head of the New Bedford organizing staff, directed field operations.

The lengthy and difficult negotiations were started almost immedi-

INSIDE WASHINGTON

by David Williams

'2nd Best Year,' Dixon-Yates Give Democrats Election Nod

WASHINGTON—Observers in this capital are giving the Democrats the edge in the nation's election battles as this year's slugging match enters its final rounds. Champ GOP is bleeding badly from its cuts the challenger has opened up and keeps adding fuel; the rail destruction of 1964 as "the second best year" for the American economy, and the Dixon-Yates contract and all that it stands for.

A few months ago the Democrats were in grave danger of being trapped into talking like "prophets of gloom and doom" and consequently looking very silly if a major economic disaster did not befall the country. Helped by Leon Keyserling's astute advice to accentuate the positive — the need for the nation's economy to expand steadily in order to absorb our increasing population and productivity—the Democrats modified their approach to the limit of time.

It was hard to put across in the people in plain, understandable form the fact that the Administration was not planning for expansion, but was content with making stability its target. But when the Administration began boasting of its "second best year" it provided the Democrats with the very slogan they had been looking for. More than any other strategic error the GOP has made, this may cause it to wind up as the "second best" party after November 2.

It's becoming clearer and clearer that the Dixon-Yates contract will haunt Republican campaigners until election day—and afterward. It has dramatized what was always potentially a good issue for the Democrats—the charge that Big Business has dominated the Eisenhower Administration. Many Democrats feel that National Chairman Steve Mitchell made a serious error when he attributed the contract to the influence of Bobby Jones as the President's golfing partner—although Jones' interest in the contract has been common gossip here in Washington.

It seems more likely, however, that the President has fallen a victim to the copybook slogans by which he seems to steer his course—that private enterprise is good, centralization and government intervention bad. Through these maxims, the President has become convinced that the only instance of "creeping socialism," and that its way over the Tennessee Valley must be contained and even rolled back.

Those who sold him on the Dixon-Yates contract, however, had a much firmer grasp on realities than the President has. They moved shrewdly and appeared to have every chance of success until the Senate liberals caught up with them. In the light of current revelations the President would be well advised to reconsider his decision, but he shows no signs of doing so.

The Dixon-Yates affair might very well turn out to be the first in which the President himself may be hurt. So far his popularity continues to be the miracle of American politics. Recently one of America's most eminent liberal editors confessed to me that he has been lying awake nights attempting to account for it.

My own theory is a simple one. For twenty years the American people had the dynamic leadership of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman. It was inspiring but it was also exhausting. By contrast, President Eisenhower's relaxed attitude toward his heavy responsibilities makes millions of his fellow citizens feel that everything may after all be for the best in this best of all possible worlds. Even the Russians seem less menacing without repeated warnings of the danger of Soviet aggression such as those by which President Truman sought to prick the complacency of his fellow-countrymen.

There are acute observers here in Washington who fear that the blackest mark against the Eisenhower Administration may be its failure to arouse the nation to the steady increase of Soviet power—which, in a year or so, may be in the vice-alarmist categories called "hot" or "even" surpass America's strength. If this dangerous situation should occur, it will cast a hard light upon the "budget-cutting as usual" which has prevailed under the current Administration.

The President's personal popularity, however, has failed so far to rise off the Republicans' campaign candidates. Indeed, many Democrats are claiming to be more loyal supporters of the President than their GOP opponents—and with much justice, particularly on issues like free trade.

As a result, the President is being subjected to steady sniping by the right wing of his own party, for whom columnist David Lawrence serves as the most eloquent spokesman.

This time the object is to bring McCarthy back into the campaign. And for once I'm in the position of wishing David Lawrence success.

For, if the Republicans lose without McCarthy, he will claim that he and his friends alone are capable of winning—and have a good chance of dominating the GOP. The friends of America's democracy should much prefer to have McCarthy in the campaign, for there is every reason to be confident that he can be beaten.

ately, with Vice Pres. Gingsdorf, Fall River Manager Frederick Sims, and Manager Kender all participating actively.

Until now a citadel of anti-unionism, New Bedford has long suffered from industrial dislocation and job insecurity. In the last century, New Bedford lost its great whaling industry, then the Twenties and Thirties, the textile industry started running away, leaving behind a demoralized community.



Five Signs of the Times



The situation is well in hand as members of Local 62, New York Undergarment Workers, convey a vital reminder to citizens to register. Getting the vote out is the first step. Now to get the right people in.

N. Y. Cloak Pressers Set Annual Dance for Dec. 12

The annual entertainment and dance sponsored by the educational department of Local 35, New York Cloak Pressers, will take place at the Hotel Diplomat on Sunday, Dec. 12. Tickets may be purchased at the local office, 60 West 35th St.

Illwos Hear ILGW Story On-line and linx Broadcasts

The story of the ILGWU was put within earshot of millions of Americans Oct. 13 with a series of one television and two radio programs that featured interviews with Pres. David Dubinsky, Vice Presidents Julius Hochman and David Ginzburg and other officials of the ILGWU.

The programs were put on the air by "Tex and Jinx" (Tex McCrory and Jinx Falkenberg), noted husband-and-wife team, starting at 1 P.M. when they began their radio broadcast from the "Peacock Alley" of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York.

As the curtain raised to the three programs, Mr. McCrory introduced, by way of a recording, part of his interview with Pres. Dubinsky. This featured Mr. McCrory's moving reading of the citation of Pres. Dubinsky by Bard College in June, 1951, on the occasion of the award of an honorary degree of Doctor of Law.

First to be heard in the hour-long radio show was Pearl Halpern, a pioneer member of the Dreammakers Union, Local 22. Questioned about her first years in the industry which she entered after fleeing Czarist Russia in the first decade of the century, she told of childhood in the garment shops at that time and contrasted them in terms of wages and hours with conditions in the industry today.

In a three way conversation Pearl told Tex and Jinx of the cultural and spiritual values that unionism has added to the lives of many thousands of garment workers. Both McCrory and his partner made direct references to the ILGWU's educational work and spoke about the 1957 ILGWU theatrical production "Pins and Needles."

The program continued with an interview of Executive Secretary David Dubinsky by Mr. McCrory. Together they explored the financial structure and operation of the union and the nature of its funds. Dubinsky explained how union properties are acquired and managed and made special reference to the manner in which the building housing the ILGWU General Office was purchased from the Ford Motor Co.

The third speaker for the radio was Louis Ribicoff of the Management Engineering Department who told about the department's functions and explained how insufficient management pays a burden on workers.

Even before the hour-long radio broadcast was completed Jinx rushed from the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to the television station at 67th Street and Columbus Avenue. In preparation for the half-hour program that started at 2:30 P.M. those studies were kept busy by the arrival of dress models in the company of eight of the nation's out-

standing designers: Maurice Rentner, Nettie Rosenstein, Ben Zuckerman, Ann Fogarty, Harold Schnitzer, Anne Klein of New York City, Sylvia Pedlar of Iris Lingerie and Addene Lake of Young & Rubicam.

The telecast was in two main parts. The first of these featured Jinx and the people who make it. In this portion of the program, Vice Pres. Hochman explained the role of the ILGWU and its members in the protection of style and analyzed the nature of New York City's style leadership. During this part of the program each designer was introduced and one of his or her garments was modeled.

Midway through the program, during a break for announcements, the cameras and other equipment were shifted and the studio building and onto the outside sidewalk to picture the 23-foot long ILGWU Mobile Health Center whose dedication was the high-point of the telecast.

The large vehicle, fully equipped to render complete diagnostic service, is being used by the Northeast Department in Pennsylvania.

Participating in the sidewalk dedication ceremony were Vice Pres. Ginzburg, director of the Northeast Department and Pres. Dubinsky who is in charge of the mobile unit. Ginzburg told how the mobile center was designed to meet the health needs of thousands of garment workers of Pennsylvania.

Pres. Dubinsky described the scope of the union's interest and work in health since the establishment of the Union Health Center in New York in 1913. He declared that just as that center and the establishment of other centers throughout the country had pioneered in bringing health assistance through one kind of medium to new centers on wheels are breaking new ground in health service.

The televised portion of the broadcast drew to a close with Jinx Falkenberg crying vainly to smash a bottle of champagne on the steps of the huge mobile—and falling spectacularly to do so in three successive tries. At that point Pres. Dubinsky came to the rescue of the fair damsel and smashed the bottle with a burst-

ing splash—as the audience applauded.

The evening broadcast starting at 11:30 P.M. included a half-hour interview of Pres. Dubinsky by McCrory in which topics discussed included welfare funds, international labor relations, political action and various phases of ILGWU history. The program was extended far beyond its usual span which normally terminates at midnight and in the final portion was devoted to an interview with Gus Tyrer, ILGWU political director.

The radio programs were broadcast by WNBC and the television show was put on the air by WNET (channel 4). All three programs were receivable by listeners and viewers within a 100-mile radius of New York City. The telecast market Pres. Dubinsky's first appearance on television.

CONNECTICUT ILGERS SUPPORT RIBICOFF IN GOVERNOR RACE

Connecticut, locals of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department have thrown their full weight behind the drive to elect former Congressman Abraham A. Ribicoff to the Governorship of Connecticut, department General Manager Israel Horowitz reports.

Openly critical of the Republican Party's failure to recognize the rights and welfare of workers, Connecticut affiliates have seized the initiative in the campaign for Ribicoff, a Democrat, who as a member of the House of Representatives worked untiringly for legislation in the interests of wage earners.

Implementing the desire of Connecticut garment workers to go all-out for a friend of labor, Sam Janis, manager of that state's ILGWU locals, was elected chairman of the New Haven Central Labor Union's League for Political Education. Mike Primack, Connecticut business agent, was elected secretary of the AFL political group.

No effort is being spared by the parent workers and their officers in the conduct of the campaign. Janis reports. Beginning last week, Ribicoff, together with Janis and other Connecticut ILGWU officers, began a tour of ILGWU shops in the state, starting in Waterbury and New Haven. Other key Connecticut cities will be covered in the coming weeks prior to election.

Candidate Measures Up

"32" Chairladies To Meet Nov. 19

The next Chairladies' Training Institute of Local 32, Corset and Sewing Workers, will be held on Nov. 19 at Snyder, N. Y., Master Abraham Boyd reports.

The first session in this series was held at Croton on Oct. 15. Two others follow on Nov. 14 and Feb. 15, 1955. Chairladies, chairmen and assistants gather for a weekend of learning and working together, with general program of just plain fun thrown in.

Other classes now progress and about 35 officers indicated

English for Spanish-speaking members: Wednesdays, 5:15-7:15 P.M.; Dancing: Wednesdays, 6-7 P.M.; Practical psychology: 6-7 P.M.; Thursdays, 5:30-7:30 P.M.

A garment worker lends a hand helping to help Abraham A. Ribicoff win up victory in the race for Governor of Connecticut. The Democratic candidate's tour was sponsored by the ILGWU's Eastern Out-of-Town Department. Standing at Ribicoff's left are Sam Janis, Connecticut manager, and Business Agents Meyer Primack and Harvey Gold.

Bound for Progress



Familiar faces flash a liberal message as shades of New Deal blend with Fair Deal to form Good Deal in current Liberal-Democratic ticket in New York State. Responding to cheers of thousands of New Yorkers in Oct. 5 garment district rally are (left to right): Franklin D. Roosevelt, candidate for Attorney-General; Margaret Truman; Averell Harriman, candidate for Governor and ILGWU Vice President; David Dubinsky.

Tanks Bog, Strike Looms At Okla. Munsingwear

Strike clouds, precipitated by the refusal of Munsingwear, Inc., to grant workers a wage increase and union security, are hanging over the firm's Hominy, Okla., plant, reports Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, Southwest regional director.

Perlstein expects widespread sympathy for the union's position at a special meeting on Sept. 30 to authorize the union to order a strike if the firm persists in refusing to arbitrate demands in current negotiations.

Named to the strike committee were Jesse Carrington, chairman, Pauline Miller, Mrs. Brown, Edith Sutton and Beverly Cole, all members of Local 587.

Elsewhere in the Southwest, other means were being employed to persuade management that workers cannot be pushed around.

Wright and Wrong
In Garden City, Mo., the Wright Manufacturing Co. took a wrong approach to sound labor relations, overlooked a union contract and tried to deny holiday pay to workers who, because of lack of orders, were not working full time.

Kansas City Staffer Gerry Ferguson had to roll up his sleeves and roll out the agreement before he set Wright right: failure on the part of the employer to provide workers with employment is no excuse for denying holiday pay.

It took 17 complaints and the findings of two time-study men before piece rates were finally adjusted for bonuses at the Forest City Manufacturing Co. in Collinsville, Ill. The increases were made retroactive to July 1, 1954.

Impropaganda

A union-sought NLRB election is one ILGWU method of "massive retaliation" when a company acts imperially. In this case, the election is to be held Oct. 15 at the Grayville, Ill., plant of the H. A. Slaton Co., which tried to force the union to sign an agreement without a wage increase.

When the union refused, the firm tried to persuade workers the propaganda that the union's refusal was the reason they had no full employment. P. S. Prepaganda played.

Arbitration proceedings to obtain Bel-Mo Garment Co. records of earnings, hourly earnings of piece workers began in St. Louis Oct. 11. The firm, with two shops in St. Louis and several others out of town,

is a member of the underwear group of the Associated Garment Industries.

Union Suit

ILGWU legal minds are considering a \$5,500 offer by Liberty Fracks, Inc. to settle the law suit filed by the union in Kansas City. The union brought suit after the company liquidated without meeting its welfare fund obligations. The company offered stipulated \$2,500 settlement of workers' claims for welfare pay and about \$3,000 due the Kansas health and retirement fund.

Meanwhile, Attorney Morris Levin has been directed by the regional office to file suit against the Welnsack Manufacturing Co. St. Louis, dress firm which recently liquidated its business and failed to pay law workers their 1954 annual welfare benefits.

On another legal front, the union advanced its case against the Anshutz Garment Co. of Pittsburgh, Kan., when a U. S. District Court overruled a motion filed by company lawyers. Consequently, the suit to recover welfare benefits of workers will go to trial shortly.

New Education Programs, How-to Manual, in Demand

The reception has been very favorable to the recently published 1954 of central classes conducted by the ILGWU Educational Department, when a company acts imperially. Most locals have undertaken extensive distribution of the folders, and Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, chairman of the CEB Education Committee, notes that 10,000 programs have been shipped off to 18 affiliates.

Also favorably received was the new education instruction manual "Let's Go," which tells why, what, when and how to get your educational activities started.

Members of the American Theatre Wing will perform "The Room" starring, hourly earnings of piece workers began in St. Louis Oct. 11. The firm, with two shops in St. Louis and several others out of town,

ELECTION ROUND-UP ... CROSS-COUNTRY

Members of the ILGWU will be active in many statewide and local election contests before and during Election Day. In a number of these states, certain key personalities and key issues dominate the election. The following thumbnail sketches on the states is a brief roundup of election battles across the country where ILGWU members are active.



CALIFORNIA

Sam Yorty, veteran legislator at both state and federal levels, is making a bid to represent California in the U. S. Senate. Yorty has an unbroken record as both a pro-labor and liberal spokesman, while strongly anti-Communist. Starting as under-dog, Yorty is now conceded excellent chance to beat incumbent appointee Kuchel.



CONNECTICUT

Abraham Ribicoff, a former Connecticut Congressman, with a strongly pro-labor voting record, is making a bid for Governor. In this historically uncertain state, Ribicoff is expected to get aid from the general anti-Administration trend, dramatically exemplified in the Maine upset.



ILLINOIS

Paul H. Douglas, present Senator from Illinois, former professor of economics, one of the founders of the New Deal social security system, has repeatedly been accorded the honor of the "best" man in the Senate. His opponent has a long career as a lobbyist for business interests.



KENTUCKY

Alben Barkley, former Vice President of the U. S., is running for the Senate from his old Kentucky home. His opponent is John Sherman Cooper, one of the more liberal Republicans. Heavy unemployment in the state is expected to aid Barkley.



MASSACHUSETTS

In the Bay State, both Governor's and Senator's seat will be in contest. Democrat Furoto will be seeking to unseat Republican Saltonstall for the Senate; Democrat Murphy will be seeking to unseat Republican Hester for Governor. The central issue will be the attempt of Democrats to win on the basis of rising resentment, especially in areas of typically New England unemployment, against the GOP Administration in Washington.



MICHIGAN

Pat McNamara, an official of the American Federation of Labor, is running for U. S. Senator against Homer Ferguson, the GOP incumbent. A recent Detroit speech by Cabinet member Wilson referring to unemployed workers as kennel dogs too lazy to get out and hunt for food may bring the anger of the jobless to a boil in favor of McNamara on Election Day.



MINNESOTA

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey is one of labor's staunchest friends in public office. Elected to the U. S. Senate in 1948, he has won country-wide fame as a fighter for progressive causes. Although anti-labor forces have long marked him as a man to defeat, it appears that Humphrey, despite much money put in against him, will return to the Senate this Fall.



NEW JERSEY

Charles Howell, who has long represented the Trenton, N. J., area in Congress as a Democrat, is now the Senatorial candidate in the state against Clifford Case, also a former Congressman. The issue seems to be the GOP, rather than Case, involving GOP control of the Senate and recent revelations of major corruption in New Jersey Republican Administrations of recent years.



OHIO

When Senator Taft died, the Democratic Governor of Ohio named Thomas Burke, former Mayor of Cleveland, to fill the vacancy. Now Burke is running to succeed himself against George Reader, a Republican with a highly anti-labor voting record. 3 right and 17 wrong out of 20 test votes.



OREGON

Dick Neuberger, although only a member of the Oregon state legislature, enjoys national fame as writer and political scientist. The national Administration's record in opposing public power—to make electricity available in greater quantity and at lower cost—has given Neuberger the perfect issue in his Senatorial race.



PENNSYLVANIA

George Leader may be the best Democratic Governor Pennsylvania has had in nearly a full generation. The Republicans are handicapped by major distress in the state, especially because of prolonged unemployment in the coal areas. Recent scandal around the GOP Governor has given Leader another boost.



RHODE ISLAND

Theodore Francis Green, Senator from this state, is one of the most experienced legislators on Capitol Hill. He is also a Senator with a perfect voting record on measures affecting the welfare of working people and their families. Most recently he sponsored a federal bill for uniform improvement of unemployment benefits.



TENNESSEE

Estes Kefauver, running for Senate re-election, rocked the nation with his revelations of crime in politics. But he is more than a gang-buster. His consistent record of active support for pro-labor measures for protecting consumers, for a strong democratic world have made him a leader for a forward-looking America in the U. S. Senate.



WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia, like its sister states of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, is among the hardest hit by the recent recession. Matthew Neely, another of the hard hitting pro-labor Senators, is a good bet to win re-election this year.



WISCONSIN

Bill Proxmire, Democratic candidate for Governor, is running in a state with a strong progressive tradition dating back to the La Follette. In spite of recent departures from that tradition in the state, Proxmire is hoping to revive Wisconsin progressivism and may be aided by heavy unemployment in the lake cities.

VOTE
Tuesday
NOV. 2

...IN NEW YORK STATE

For twelve years New York has had a Republican Administration. Democrats and Liberals feel it is time for a change. They feel so particularly since the state Administration's assault on the unemployment compensation system, on rents, on transit, on gas and electric and railroad rates. The Liberal-Democratic slate is headed by prominent New Dealers.



**AVERELL
HARRIMAN**
for GOVERNOR



**GEORGE B.
DE LUCA**
for LT. GOV.



**FRANKLIN D.
ROOSEVELT JR.**
for ATTY. GENL.



**ARTHUR
LEVITT**
for CONTROLLER

A NEW DEAL FOR NEW YORK

You can make your vote count twice on Election Day. By voting on the Liberal Party line, you can elect a "New Deal for New York" Administration and, at the same time, you can strengthen the influence of the Liberal Party.

Vote ROW C



New York voters can decide the course of both state and nation this November 2. New York elects 43 members to the House of Representatives—one tenth of Congress. This largest single state delegation in the House can be a vigorous force for federal legislation to roll back the recession, to plan for full employment.

When you vote this November 2, remember that you are not only picking an Administration for the State of New York but you are also picking the legislators who make our nation's policy.



VOTE LIBERAL! VOTE!

B. HOFFMAN (ZIVYON) DIES IN N.Y.C. AT 81; ILG PIONEER EDITOR



Dr. B. Hoffman (Zivyon) is dead at the age of 81.

The distinguished writer and scientist, who was one of the foremost men of letters in the field of Yiddish journalism, labor and socialism, and who for over 20 years was editor of *Gesheft* (Yiddish edition of *JUSTICE*), died of a heart attack Oct. 14 at his home in New York City.

His passing was sudden. The day before he died he was at his desk at the Jewish Daily Forward reading proofs of his two articles that were to be featured last week, 35 years after his first place had appeared in that newspaper. An eloquent craftsman whose writing covered a broad field of subjects, he wrote under the pen-name Zivyon. Hoffman was born in 1873 in Bielsk, Latvia. He studied to be a rabbi until he was 18, but at 23, was in Riga to study engineering at the Polytechnical Institute.

His journalistic career began in 1901 when he became a student-correspondent for the Forward and the Socialist magazine *Future*.

In 1906 he received his degree of Doctor of Engineering from Heidelberg University. Two years later he came to America. For a while he worked under the brilliant Charles Steinmetz at General Electric, then joined General Motors in Troy, N. Y. In the meantime, he continued writing as a sideline.

He soon decided to devote full time to writing, and in 1910 accepted the editorship of "The Friend," official publication of the Workmen's Circle.

From this link a chain of journalistic achievements followed:

Editor of the New Post, official news organ of the New York Ghetto; Joint Board; member of the editorial board of "Future"; author of a series of popular scientific books on astronomy, biology, physics and chemistry for the Workmen's Circle Library.

In 1915 he joined the Jewish Daily Forward as a featured writer, a position he held for the rest of his life. He served as editor of *Gesheft* from 1920 to 1930.

Surviving Dr. Hoffman is his only daughter, Sarah, a high school science teacher, and a number of more distant relatives. Funeral services were held Sunday, Oct. 17, from the Forward Building, burial was in the Workmen's Circle section of Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Queens.

Hoffman's informed and incisive comment served as guide to several generations of garment workers. Through the Yiddish language publications he made available to the workers in the shops and the purlieu of current industrial, trade union, political and social problems, and vast learning in many fields, never got in the way of the clarifying prose that distinguished his writing style. He wrote with clarity, conviction and clarity and always in behalf of reason and the needs of those who labor.

35-hr. Work Week Takes S' West Region Spotlight

The 35-hour week took the Southwest Region spotlight this month.

Wage increases and provision for the shorter work week for employees at the St. Croix Falls, Wis., plant of the Jeanette Frock Co. capped union gains in the area, reports Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, regional director.

The two-year renewal, which was conferred in talks with firm representatives in Minneapolis early this month, provides:

A ten-cent hourly wage boost for time workers; a 50-cent hourly minimum for workers with one year experience or more; establishment of the 35-hour work week at the end of the first year of the pact.

The contract also provides that under the 35-hour week workers shall not earn less than they did for the 40-hour week.

Taking part in the negotiations were Michael Pinkstein, manager of the Twin Cities Joint Board, DeLores Johnson, union representative, and a committee of workers.

Lowenbaum Talks

Having laid the groundwork for negotiating a new agreement with Lowenbaum Manufacturing Co., the St. Louis Cotton Dress Joint Board will utilize contract talks to seek wage increases for cutters and other time and piece workers.

In further talks, to be resumed shortly, the date for the establishment of the 35-hour week will be considered. Representing the St. Louis Joint Board were Perlstein and Joint Board Manager Glenn Clay.

Houston Obstacle

In Houston, Tex., pre-negotiations

conferences hit a snag when representatives of the Gerson-Caplan Co. turned thumbs down on a provision for the 35-hour week, a gain which the workers are determined to win. The firm has agreed only to consider a general cut-of-living wage hike. Staffer Elizabeth Kimmel and a committee of workers are representing the union as the conference continues.

Firms See Light

More enlightened than their Houston brethren, executives of the Missouri Garment Co. of Kansas City, Mo., after some consideration, have realized the need for establishing the 35-hour week with compensating pay hikes. A new contract is the subject of continuing talks with this firm.

Under the escalator provision of the present agreement, a 35-cent hourly increase, retroactive to June 1, 1954, and an hourly minimum of \$5 cents after six months on the job (effective Jan. 1, 1955) were won in negotiations with Co-Ed Garment Co. of Festus, Mo. Staffers Martin Berger and Gerry Perlstein handled negotiations for the union.

In Paola, Kan., many weeks of negotiations finally paid off in back pay for two workers at the Shawnee Manufacturing Co. Ethel Goodwyn, who got \$4214, and Betty Pierce, richer by \$2407, had Kansas City Staffer Irlene Barber to thank for the retrieve.

Picket Lines Give 'New Look' To Branson Shop in Chicago

Organizational picket lines are giving a "new look" to Branson's Women's Apparel, Inc., fashionable ladies' tailoring firm with three shops in Chicago, Oak Park and Evanston, Ill., reports Vice Pres. Morris Biala, Midwest regional director.

At the same time, ILG organizers, charging the employer with unfair labor practices, have petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for a hearing on the recent firing of three union members. In August the firm discharged Nathalie Harris and Mollie Neve for union activities. More recently, Mollie Collins was fired after she refused to cross a picket line.

An ILG organizer swears the setting of a date for the best-selling unionizing activity at the Branson shops continues unabated.

According to Biala, union cordons have surrounded the shops for about two weeks and "have been remarkably effective" in winning public sympathy.

Switch in Overtone

Prompt action by ILOWU officials recently averted the loss of overtime pay due workers in an Illinois suit.

The workers, now at the 37½-hour mark of a 35-hour work goal, were pondering an employer plan to work eight hours for the first four days of the week and 5½ hours on Friday.

This brought General Organizer Harry Butler to the shop to explain the weakness of the plan. He pointed out that under any such shift system the workers would lose two hours of time, and would overtime pay due them as provided in the existing agreement.

Butler clinched his point when he produced a chart tracing the history of the ILOWU-achieved shorter work week and showing plans for a

shorter working day in the future. No further convincing was needed. The workers voted unanimously to abide by the original contract.

On Wisconsin

NLRB elections last month at the Merrill Sportswear Co. of Merrill, Wis., gave the ILOWU an overwhelming victory. Employees of the firm voted more than five to one to have the union represent them.

Contract negotiations for the plant's 40 workers began shortly. Wisconsin State Representative Harry F. Benschke conducted the organizational campaign.

New Figure

Latest addition to the Midwest Industrial Department is William Rosenblum. His office in Chicago will serve the 94 locals in the five-state region, including Chicago's ten locals.

LOCAL 9 Membership Meeting

The Workers' Stake in the Elections

Prominent Speakers
THURSDAY, OCT. 21
at 7:30
Hotel Diplomat
108 West 42nd St.

LOCAL 117 Membership Meeting

TUESDAY, OCT. 19
at 7:30
Hotel Diplomat
108 West 42nd St.

En Route to Albany Via Newburgh



Labor supports Harriman, and vice-versa, as the Liberal-Democratic candidate for Governor of New York is greeted enthusiastically at recent rally sponsored by Local 165 in Newburgh.

IN THE MARKET by Leon Stein

Engineers Taking Over Skills As Ranks of Old-Timers Thin

I took an informal poll of the 40 cloakmakers who were the first to retire in Los Angeles while they sat listening last month to the speeches. Only a handful had accumulated the full number of required years for retirement by working only in Los Angeles. The greatest number of years worked, in past years, in other cloak markets. But all audience were "graduates" of New York, Cleveland, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore and other centers.

They had moved westward, some seeking better climates to live or three markets before coming to California. These markets remained fixed, and for the most part the labor force they employed remained stationary as long as the workers with the skills stayed in the big cities.

Yet, as a number of market reports to the ILOWU General Executive Board made clear, new forces are changing the traditional picture. There is a gradual diffusion of the parent industry into new areas which is basically different from market shifts that occurred in the past.

There are several reasons for this:

1. The strong middle-class, anti-shop psychology of second and third generation Americans whose parents knew the tribulations of the sweatshop have dried up former sources of employee replacement.
2. At the same time the achievement of long-hoped-for retirement coverage has made the exit from the industry more of the old-timer.
3. Only the unwise purchasing policy of the store buyer, who insist on getting the stocks to what they can see as immediate demand, has checked the more salutary effect produced by a rising standard of living on the purchase of apparel. This upward trend in American life makes possible larger cuttings of each style of garment even while the purchasing public demands more styles.

4. Finally there has been an invasion of garment making by the engineers whose position grows stronger as the group of old timers grows smaller. One a tour of Los Angeles shops in the presence of P. M. Dubinsky and Secretary of Labor Mitchell, one employer boasted that the most valuable ingredient of his garments was that quality of workmanship imparted to them by the skills in the fingers of the old timers he is proud to employ.

These four factors have brought some retirement into the garment industry, indicated by recent trends to establish new plants in new areas. The old timers grow fewer in number and the skills that lived in their fingers is being transferred to the front offices of garment manufacturers, where skilled engineers with their slide rule and watch calculate how garments shall be made.

In such a changing era, those who enter our industry now have an even greater need for the services of a union than did the old timers. Those who taught the babies of 1920 and 1931 had, at the very least, the command of skills the honors denied. Even when their union was weak, they had the strength of craftsmen.

Today, crafts are being reduced to mathematical formulas and the people who put garments together contribute more of labor even while they are less of skill. Today their sole strength is the union. For they have little of that pride of craft the old-timers enjoyed.

For that reason, those who advise them to shun the union give evil advice. In all sections of the South and the West, the ILOWU is the garment workers' best hope.



Half-Year Garment Output Shows Slight Rise Over 1953

Output of dresses and coats in the first half of this year showed a small increase over the same period in 1953 but dropped below the totals for 1951's first six months, Research Director Lester Teger indicated in a report submitted to the General Executive Board at its meeting in Los Angeles last month. His survey of conditions in the women's garment industry noted also that suit production was lower than in either of the last two years, while coat and blouse output showed a rise over both previous periods.

In the industry's miscellaneous branches, the report indicated, production figures were more favorable compared to recent years, but still fell somewhat behind the output for 1953.

The board, presided over by Frank David Dubinsky, was told that the slackened pace in the industry reflects the general recession in the nation's economy, which has slowed industrial production by 9 per cent since July, 1953, and sharply curtailed the purchasing power of many families.

Actually, the effects of the recession on the garment industry have been "mild," the report noted. Many consumers, "attracted by joblessness to a great degree, had to cut down spending on clothes, but Others 'found that the declines in in-

comes made it impossible for them to purchase durable goods but still left them with some extra funds which they diverted to clothes."

A third general group, "with incomes enhanced by rises in rent and dividend payments, found they could increase their spending all along the line," Teger declared.

All these shifts in income naturally affected the quantity, quality, and type of clothing purchased in the industry, and intensified the tight policy exhibited by retailers in recent years. Thus, buying orders were smaller, retailers concentrated on single lines rather than lines, and orders were placed at the last minute. As a result, sales were lost at the retail level, production was more sporadic at the manufacturing end, and production in the shops was uneven, some busy and others experiencing lean seasons.

For the first six months of 1954, production in the dress field totaled 128.9 million garments, of which 78.4 million were unit-priced dresses and 50.5 million in the first half of 1953. Total dress production was 128.1 million dresses, and for the same period in 1952, 143.7 million. Total dress output in 1953 was 144.5 million garments, in 1952, 152.3 million. Coat manufacturers, meanwhile, found

themselves in a generally stationary condition. For each of the last three years, the first six months' production figures show: 1954-11.8 million garments; 1953-21 million; 1952-11.8 million. Thus, a small rise is registered over 1953, but the figure is smaller than that of 1952.

Last year, coat production in the last six months totaled 12.5 million. To increase production over 1953, coat output in the July-December period of 1954 must approach that figure.

Suit production, which took a 1.1 million-piece cut in the first six months of 1953 compared to the similar period of 1952, dropped still another 800,000 garments during 1954's first half. From 9.1 million in 1952, production slided to 8 million in 1953, and to 7.4 million from January to June of this year.

The pattern of production cutbacks was reversed in the cases of skirts and blouses. From a first-half total of 18.4 million garments in 1952, skirt output jumped to 24.4 million in 1953 and 35.9 million in 1954. Blouse production fell to 78.3 million in 1953 from 89.7 million in 1952, but advanced by almost a full 10 million pieces in this year's first six months to a total of 84.5 million. The various changes in the patterns of production had an unavoidable impact on

working hours and wages. All three major industry branches—women's outerwear, children's outerwear and underwear and coats—took a cut, compared to the same period of 1953, in average weekly working hours and in man hours (available work in the shop).

The first and third categories also took slashes of 3.1 per cent and 2.8 per cent in payrolls. Children's wear payrolls rose slightly. But, the report notes, "declines in payrolls were smaller than the declines in the amount of available work."

Easing of spending in the higher income levels and tightening of spending in the lower brackets appear to be indicated by figures on dollar volume. In the dress, coat and suit, skirt and blouse markets dollar totals are all higher. Although dress-priced dresses are down slightly, unit priced dresses, normally more expensive, are up by almost \$30 million dollars.

An analysis of department store sales, plus the fact that this year dress-priced dresses dropped slightly in dollar volume compared to the jump in unit-priced dresses' volume, "bear out the difficulties encountered by consumers in the lower spending," the report noted.

10-Month N'East Drive Wins Six Wallick Shops

A 10-month drive to unionize the six Wallick shops in and around Coatesville, Pa., has culminated in victory for the ILGWU and sounded the knell of this firm's 30-year's of non-union operation, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, Northeast Department director.

Virtually every weapon in the ILGO organizing arsenal—round-the-clock picketing, house-to-house visits, workers' meetings, legal action—was utilized to win the agreement, which brings union benefits to 450 Wallick employees, according to Northeast Field Supervisor Jack Tillman, who directed the campaign.

The three-year agreement, achieved despite company threats, violence, injunctions and many fruitless negotiations, includes:

A 5 per cent age increase for piece workers, provision for the 35-hour week, health, welfare and vacation benefits, paid holidays and other standard ILGO benefits.

Hailing the victory, Gingold termed it "a tremendous achievement in the teeth of adverse economic conditions and a dark political climate" and lauded the "Pennsylvania Organizing Office."

The campaign began last January, when Wallick sent last January call to the union. Organizers

visited employees in three shops in Chester County, two shops in Lancaster County and the remaining plant in Milton, Pa.

The company strongly resisted the campaign from the outset. Workers were followed to meetings, management made anti-union speeches in the shops and several employees who had signed authorization cards were fired.

Union organizers promptly filed charges with the NLRB. In further protest, a strike was declared.

But anti-labor forces remained active. Chester County Judge W. Butler Winkle issued an injunction that virtually paralyzed union activity in the sector. This was after Chester's city council had suspended the city police by the chief of police that picketing had been orderly.

Bar Pickets

The court order not only completely barred picketing of three shops in Chester County; it also restrained organizers from distrib-

Neckwear Workers Get New Address

New Headquarters of Local 162, New York Ladies' Neckwear Workers, are located on the twelfth floor of 218 West 40th St., Manager Joseph Turin announces.

The local, whose old offices were at 17 West 32nd St., still has the same telephone number, however: RYKant 9-1712.

Using leaflets, displaying signs and using radio or public address systems.

Organizers were advised that the nature of the injunction was so sweeping that, until it was repealed, it would be best not even to visit the workers at their homes. The local's legal staff might interpret this as a violation of his ruling and issue contempt citations.

Strikers, however, maintained picket lines in front of the other three shops, located outside Chester County.

But anti-labor forces remained active. Chester County Judge W. Butler Winkle issued an injunction that virtually paralyzed union activity in the sector. This was after Chester's city council had suspended the city police by the chief of police that picketing had been orderly.

Tension mounted in the ensuing weeks and reached the boiling point in a company-organized altercation in which organizer Danny Jordan was injured and jailed.

Other arrests followed, but the union posted bail while its legal artillery continued to pound away in the halls of justice.

The firm, after expending its sixth lawyer, finally entered into preliminary conferences. Then, through persistent and skillful negotiations led by Jack Halpern, Northeastern Manager Mike Johnson and ILGWU Assistant General Counsel Wilbur Daniels, the company agreed to recognize the union.

The climax came during the third week of September when, after three days of continuous talks, an agreement was reached. This included a stipulation, filed with the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, dissolving the injunction. Pennsylvania Organizing Director Ed Bynal and Manager Johnson subsequently went from meeting to meeting explaining the agreement and getting workers' ratification, as stipulated by union and employer. Credited with having rendered complete cooperation in the campaign was Vice Pres. Harry Decker, Manager of New York Children's Dress Local 81.

SATURDAY LECTURES CHAIN AGREEMENTS -FEATURE N.Y. SOCIAL NET '99'ERS \$100,000 WORK SCHOOL TOUR IN RETROACTIVE PAY

A lecture-tour of the New York School of Social Work, scheduled for Nov. 20, is one of the highlights of the ILGWU Educational Department's regular Saturday afternoon discussion series, announces Paula Cohn, secretary of the Department.

Dean Kenneth Johnson will analyze the college's objectives, achievement and importance to the community. The school, a part of Columbia University, is at 2 East 84th St., off Fifth Ave., Manhattan. Members who are interested in the tour will meet there at 1:15 P.M.

The series will begin at Hunter College, Park Ave. and 69th St., on Oct. 23 at 1:15 P.M. in Room 1403, with Prof. Heinrich Blucher of Bard College discussing "Can industry be presented in the theater?" Subsequent discussions will deal with psychology, literature, theater and labor's contribution to America.

Regular Thursday evening discussions at Textile H. S. 18th St. between 6th and 8th Aves. Manhattan, will get under way Oct. 28 in Room 504. Prof. Bernard Fisher of Brooklyn College will lead off with "How to develop your imagination and use it constructively." Future talks will concern politics, the arts, and other media.

Over \$100,000 in back pay, resulting from a retroactive wage increase, is currently being distributed to several thousand members of Local 99, Office and Distribution Workers, employed in women's apparel chain stores in New York, Manager Shelley Appleton announces.

The wage hike was written into a new agreement concluded at the end of August, but was made retroactive to May, when the local's old agreement expired.

With new agreements covering its members in the chains and in the coat and suit industry, where it has just won a 30-hour week, Local 99 is now preparing for intensified organizing activity and for its 15th anniversary celebration scheduled for January, 1955.

A feature of the anniversary celebration will be a beauty contest, for which the local is currently conducting preliminary eliminations.

Local 99's recent chain store agreement brought the 14th consecutive wage increase for its members in 14 years. "The significant thing," Appleton said, "is that we achieved this extraordinary record without a single strike."

Handy Crafts



After-hours hobbies in Handicrafts Class of ILGWU Educational Department course. Dressmakers' Local 22 operator Roselyn Cohen and Nettie Rosenstein, their tools are hand loom weave and wallie weave, respectively.

Labor Help for Labor's Friends



Democrats Charles Howell, running for U. S. Senator from New Jersey, and Dan Ford, nominee for Congress in Pennsylvania's 11th District (Lancaster County) get pledges of cooperation from ILGWU Political Director Gus Tye and Vice Pres. David Gingold, Northeast Department director (left). Huddle following raising political outing sponsored by department at Unity House last month.

"Closer..."



GEB Moves to Bolster ILG Retirement Funds

The General Executive Board, at its meeting in Los Angeles, gave a full-dress review to the operation of ILGWU health, welfare and retirement funds in considering reports on these subjects from its own standing committees and from Pres. David Dubinsky.

It took a major step toward insuring proper operation of its retirement funds by laying down a new set of eligibility requirements based on actuarial experiences of the funds since their inception. These changes will serve to secure funds in branches which are feeling a heavy drain on benefits.

These changes are not effective immediately because they must first be submitted for consideration to the employers who together with union representatives administer the funds. They are directives to the union representatives on the administrative committee. The changes called for are as follows:

1. The applicant for retirement must have been in the industry and a member of union for 20 of the last 25 years.
2. Of these, the last 10 years must have been continuous.
3. Any member who is disabled at the age of 60 and cannot work, and meets the above two requirements and the other requirements of eligibility, is eligible to retire at 60 instead of 65.

The requirements until now have varied. The changes are aimed at establishing greater uniformity, fairness and security.

The New York Cioak Joint Board, it was reported, will study the need to change its retirement rules during the next year.

The GEB also issued a directive to affiliates whose funds are being strained to demand increased employer contributions when they renew their contracts. This will provide sufficient funds to retire all eligibles.

A special problem which exists in Los Angeles was described by Vice Pres. Samuel Otis. He declared that the reciprocity rules, through which workers who move from one market to another can be credited on a multiple market basis for retirement purposes, have not been completely effective in that city.

The reciprocity arrangement is virtually completely effective in all ILGWU centers, the exceptions being Cleveland, Chicago, Local 28 in New York, and Local 106 in Philadelphia.

Otis declared that in Los Angeles much is true in other markets, the cloakmakers of Los Angeles must depend on reciprocal credits to meet retirement eligibility, because so many of them have come to the city from other parts of the country.

Under present rules, he pointed out, a number of applicants have been denied retirement because their previous markets of employment have not entered the reciprocity agreement. He declared that in cases in which an applicant was thus being deprived of benefits, but in which he had at least two-thirds of required employment in the Los Angeles market, the Los Angeles union was prepared to retire on a proportionate basis of benefit plan.

Under this plan, the retiree would receive benefit in an amount proportionate to the number of years out of total required years he had worked in Los Angeles. When his previous market would enter the reciprocal arrangement, he would then receive the remaining portion.

Members of the GEB felt this could provide a temporary solution and Otis, expressing confidence, was told to continue discussions with employers.

ISHPEMING ILG SPURS REGISTRATION DRIVES

ILGWU locals across the nation have staged effective drives to get their members to register. Typical of what they have accomplished, according to the ILGWU Political Department, is the record of members of Local 288 in Ishpeming, Michigan.

First they checked the City Clerk's registrations. They found that 119 members of the local were not registered in 1954. The names of these members were given to shop stewards who passed the word along to each of the members telling when and where he or she could register. Special attention was given to members living out-of-town to whom it was explained under what conditions their former registration might have expired.

A report from Ishpeming declares that "We attempted to have some-thing deputized to take registrations in the plant. The company agreed to let us do so but the City Clerk refused to deputize anyone."

"We think we have created a great deal of new interest in registration and voting among our members. We hope our efforts will bring a number of new voters to the polls for the November election."

CITE ILGWU HOUSES AS MODEL CO-OP

(Continued from Page 3)

guarantees of loans to cooperative housing projects. Although intended to encourage labor, veteran and civic-sponsored cooperatives, the record shows that it was primarily the commercial builders and speculators who made use of Section 212. Industry and civic-sponsored cooperatives, the record shows that it was primarily the commercial builders and speculators who made use of Section 212. Industry and civic-sponsored cooperatives, the record shows that it was primarily the commercial builders and speculators who made use of Section 212.

The words "non-profit" were coined in 1901 to promote cooperatives where in fact the sponsors were making a profit on the land, the placing of the mortgage and on the sale of the house. Even such details as washing machines, contracts were arranged so that these sponsors would reap a benefit. All this was standard practice in the real estate industry, but clashed violently with traditional cooperative concepts.

Armstrong and lawsuits fill the air and the legitimate cooperative movement suffers from the public's failure to distinguish between the landlord-sponsored and the civic-sponsored developments.

MONTREAL THWARTS ATTEMPT TO OPEN NON-UNION FACTORY

Chambly Basin, a small town 20 miles from Montreal, and a notorious anti-union refuge, last month found itself with a union garment shop in its midst, the result of an intensive and all-out drive by the Montreal Dress Joint Board, Vice Pres. Bernard Shanon reports.

The Chambly Basin shop called Judy Lynn, was opened originally as a non-union subsidiary of the Broadway Dress Co. of Montreal, a union contractor with an agreement calling for all production to be made in organized plants. The existence of Judy Lynn, was opened originally as a non-union subsidiary of the Broadway Dress Co. of Montreal, a union contractor with an agreement calling for all production to be made in organized plants.

The management of Broadway Dress tried to counter by claiming that Judy Lynn had no connection with it, but belonged to a "distant relative." The firm was called to

IT'S NOT TOO EARLY TO START FIGURING OUT TAX DEDUCTIONS

by Sidney Margolis

This year—in fact before the end of the year—moderate-income families need more than ever to get tax wise. For a study of the new tax regulations shows them to be noticeably weighted in favor of higher-income people. There is little relief for moderate-income taxpayers, especially for wage earners who often tend to send in the short-term return and take a blanket 10 per cent allowance for deductions.

In fact, for the first time, the tax law permits people who get income from dividends to pay a lower rate than wage-earners and farmers. And the much-touted increase in medical-expense deductions will save individual taxpayers only one-fifth of the amount the accelerated amortization rules will save businesses.

The inevitable result is that wage-earners will now carry a larger share of the tax load. As it is, you probably pay more in federal income tax than you spend for clothing for your family. A typical worker who earned the average industrial wage of \$71-\$72 this year will pay about \$310 in income tax for a family of three—the biggest item in his budget, next to food and rent.

The way to protect your own family in this situation is to know how to take all advantages of the tax law to pore your tax to the minimum. Under the new rules you don't have to file your final return until April 15. But before the end of 1954 you ought to take these steps:

Estimate if your tax-deductible expenses this year will be in the neighborhood of 10 per cent of your income, taking into consideration the several new possibilities this year, like the increased medical deduction and other possible deductions. If so, by prepaying certain expenses by the end of the year, you may be able to increase deductions this year and reduce your tax bill. But if your potential deduction won't conceivably total 10 per cent, then it may be wiser to plan to take the blanket allowance and postpone payment of certain deductible expenses until after the end of the year, so you may be able to streamline deductions in 1955. For example, whenever you pay medical bills, mortgage interest and taxes on your house and interest on debts by the end of December or after Jan. 1 will determine whether you can take these allowable deductions on your 1954 or 1955 tax return.

Here are potential deductions for moderate-income taxpayers brought up to date under the new tax law:

MEDICAL EXPENSES: You can now deduct all medical expenses in excess of 3 per cent of your income, instead of 5 as before. Thus, a family with \$7,700 of income can deduct all costs over \$111 for the year. Medical expenses are a broad group leaning themselves to prepayment or postponement. Among possible deductions are fees paid doctors, dentists, chiropodists, optometrists, other practitioners, hospitals and clinics; all costs of transportation to get medical care including insurance if deducted from your pay; all medicines, including patent medicines, cough and cold preparations like aspirin and cough syrup; vitamin preparations, tonics and preparations for gum conditions advised by a doctor or nurse; your own fees and costs of board including for a practical nurse.

PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS: Despite many appeals for "increased exemptions, the personal exemptions for the taxpayer and his family remain at \$600 each. There are two changes of possible interest. Where several people support a close relative (not including cousins) but none contributes more than half the support, they can now agree to let any one take the \$600 (not counting tax-exempt income like social security and insurance). One son can take the exemption while the other files a waiver.

Of little help to some moderate-income families, another change permits parents to take the \$600 exemption for each dependent child even if he earns \$600 as long as he is under 19 or going to school.

CHILD-CARE EXPENSES: When mothers or single parents like widowers may get a small break from the new rule allowing additional deductions of up to \$600 for expenses for the care of children up to age 12 to enable the taxpayer to go out to work. For example, if you pay someone to take care of the children while you are at work you can deduct the expense.

INTEREST FEES: Paid on your mortgage, debts or time purchases of cars and furnishings are another possibility for prepayment by the end of the year. So are property taxes.

WORK CLOTHES OR TOOLS: Cost of these are tax deductible too, if the work clothes are distinctive and generally not wearable away from work. Small tools can be deducted outright in the year of purchase, but costlier ones must be amortized over their useful life (deducting part each year). You can also deduct for repair and upkeep expenses for deductible clothing and tools.

LOSSES: To personal property are another possible 1954 deduction, especially in view of the hurricane damage in some areas. Deductible are damage to a house, shrubbery, furniture or other possessions from fire, flood, storm, freezing pipes and similar sudden forces. You can also deduct for any collision damage to your car.

arbitration, wherein the union submitted proof that the owner of the Broadway Dress held the main interest in Judy Lynn, had supplied most of the cash investment, and was furthermore supplying it with work taken from unionized shops.

The impartial chairman ruled in favor of the union and declared that Judy Lynn must sign a union contract. The firm balked, where-



Business Fail-Off Traceable To Unemployment Increase

As the fall season draws to a close a number of firms, notably in the cloak and dress trades, have gone out of business or announced their forthcoming liquidation. Some have requested "reorganizations," namely, a reduction in personnel to correspond with their declining volume of business. All this has become a familiar phenomenon in recent years—one which vitally affects others as well as workers in other crafts who are displaced from their jobs and face a trying period of search for new employment.

Manager Moe Palka, discussing the situation recently, touched on some of the underlying causes for this sluggish trend.

In part, the present depressed conditions in the garment industry are indicative of a return to the pre-war pattern of garment production with its peaks and valleys of output and its turnover of firms and workers at the end of seasons. The situation also reflects competition within the garment industry, with such segments producing casual or informal wear obtaining a larger share of consumer apparel expenditures at the expense of those specializing in tailored apparel. The factor, attributable in great part to the growth of suburban living, explains why the coat and suit and dress industries have fared rather poorly while sportswear has been making steady strides. Not to be discounted, however, is the impact of general economic conditions. Three and a half million unemployed and additional millions of under-employed means that a great

many important not merely to the several million directly affected but to the health of the economy on which all of us depend. And few industries are more sensitive to the national economic barometer than the garment industry.

Putting more money into the pockets of consumers would greatly help consumer goods industries such as apparel. One way to do this would be to provide higher tax exemptions, but instead the Administration provided the biggest tax reductions for stockholders and business interests. Another way would be to raise the present 75-cent federal minimum wage to \$1.35, but the Administration has done nothing about it.

The Republicans boast about having stabilized the economy, though this hardly squares with existing conditions. In any case the goal should be, as many economists insist, a growing, expanding economy, not one that stands still or retrenches. If we are to avoid a further decline in economic conditions, the government must take the lead in stimulating economic expansion. With the Republicans' federal fear of the bogymen Socialism, it is unlikely that they are able to do the job that must be done. Alternatives they are weakening the TVA although more such projects are needed and could greatly contribute to the economic expansion required for national prosperity.

So, garment workers and their families and trade unions generally have good reason to vote to elect liberals to Congress this year so they can compel action that will reverse the present unfavorable economic trend in the country. Actually, they must present to elect liberals on the state, as well as national level, to strengthen the force of liberalism for the showdown that is coming in the Presidential Election of 1956.

LOCAL 18 MEMBERS REGULAR MEETING

MONDAY Oct. 25,

Eight o'clock work
MANHATTAN CENTER
34th Street and 8th Avenue

many people are unable to buy apparel or, in view of uncertain conditions, are postponing their purchases. This is certainly true in the depressed textile areas of New England and the mining communities of Pennsylvania, Kentucky and West Virginia and in some of the centers of automobile production. Though less apparent is purchased in rural than in urban centers, nevertheless the drop in farm income is also a contributing factor in the situation.

Despite efforts by Administration spokesmen to minimize existing unemployment, the lack of work is cer-

Street Corner Rallies Spark N. Y. Campaign

A series of sound truck rallies has been scheduled by the ILGWU 1954 Campaign Committee in New York City. The rallies will take place during the noon hour from 12 to 1 P.M. The dates and locations of the rallies are:

Thursday, Oct. 21, 36th St. and 7th Ave.

Monday, Oct. 25, 46th St. and 7th Ave.

Wednesday, Oct. 27, 38th St. and 8th Ave.

Thursday, Oct. 28, 39th St. and 7th Ave.

Friday, Oct. 29, 46th St. and 7th Ave.

Monday, Nov. 1, 38th St. and 7th Ave.

center waited to see the doctor.

The plan has now been in operation for several months, and although some interest is lessened by the more pressing medical matters at hand and the late, after-work hours, a high degree of attention has been achieved. The films are only one of the center's health education tools, but they have shown that they can be useful.

Story With a Moral

It was recently noted here that the Union Health Center, with the cooperation of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Assn., was ready to add to its regular health education program the showing of films on health problems and preventive care. The plan was to show the films while patients at the

center waited to see the doctor. The plan has now been in operation for several months, and although some interest is lessened by the more pressing medical matters at hand and the late, after-work hours, a high degree of attention has been achieved. The films are only one of the center's health education tools, but they have shown that they can be useful.

Peter W. Rodino and Hugh J. Addonizio, Democratic candidates for Congress from New Jersey's 10th and 11th Districts, get moral support from Cloak-Out-of-Town officers (standing, left to right) Amedeo Telarico, Manager George Rubin and Sam Patti.

The Last Port

By MAX FRESS

Not till you have stood helpless in your pain.

And looked with mist-filled eyes and rolling brain

Upon the chaos of wreck and death and rain—

Not till your blood has sprung and sweat has run,

And the tempests that drive the rain

Will you seek port beneath the setting sun.

And you shall wander long till from afar:

(Hear! a trackway for the toiling spear)

Shall arise the light of home's quiet star.

Then as day goes down and the night comes fast,

Under the moon of harbor in the bay

You will cast anchor and be safe at last.

And there in the last harbor of release,

Where the whigs and the winds of sadness cease,

Humbly you'll take God's greatest gift: His peace.

There, where the winds of sadness cease,

Humbly you'll take God's greatest gift: His peace.

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BOOK FRONT

By Miriam Spiechander

Delinquency Aided By Failures of Our Educational System

THE BLACKBOARD JUNGLE. By Frank Hunter. Simon and Schuster, \$2.50.

Many of our high schools are becoming the battle ground of a cold war between juveniles and adults. Illustrative figures are the more obvious crimes are the more obvious indications of the law-garbed battles being waged by much of today's youth against adults and the traditional social values they represent.

Frank Hunter, himself a teacher, has written a powerful fictional account of what can happen in a large metropolitan vocational high school. It is a close-up picture of what happens to an idealistic, young teacher, who sees in his profession a precious opportunity to mold the nation's most precious resource, during his first term of teaching.

It is a grim tale of erupting violence in a classroom, the budding of personal dedication pitted against the dangers of irresponsible youths warring "rat-bait-blades."

Blackboard Jungle provides an urgent warning that something is seriously at fault with our educational system and that the consequence is a rapid deterioration of social responsibility, a decline of respect and good manners and an increase of violence and crime in the youngest section of our population.

While the experts debate whether the primary fault lies with parent failures in the home or teacher failures in the schools, the situation grows rapidly worse. Certainly there is a limit to what the schools alone can accomplish so long as parents and others remain unaware of or callous to the danger that is developing.

Mr. Hunter's novel is in the grand tradition of other great crowd fiction. It has hand in behalf of decency and it does so with warmth, understanding and drama.

THE INVISIBLE WRITING. By Arthur Koestler. The Macmillan Co. \$4.

With this volume Mr. Koestler has brought to a close, as of now, one of our era's great autobiographies. In a unique fashion this book is a history of the author's life, a major cultural influence of the turbulent times through which he has lived.

The present volume covers the period from 1931 to 1936 when Koestler, as a Communist, left Berlin, where he was a newspaper writer, and ultimately ended up with an assignment from his Communist Party bosses that took him across vast stretches of Russia itself.

What he saw on that journey in 1932 and 1933 provides the most interesting part of the book. But the author is a top practitioner in the art of sociology on the printed page. That makes most of the book a fascinating account, not alone of what he saw, the people he came to know and the intrigues in which he participated. It also makes for a continued commentary on some past experiences by one whose background is rich in the experience of war, the knowledge of politics and the exploitation of literary imagination.

With the successful folk-dance sponsored by Local 48 recently, the 25 cent weekly by the New York and Whole Village of the Kansas City of off as part of the local's educational program.

HEALTH FRONT

by Pauline Newman

Health Education Vital Need Of Newcomers to ILG Rolls

Speaking at a recent meeting of New York educational directors, Pres. David Dubinsky stressed the necessity of expanding and strengthening the educational facilities of the union in order to better reach new members with the principles and traditions of the ILGWU. Part of such a program expansion, a most important part, is health education.

The reason for laying greater stress on health education is clear. It is generally accepted that many of the newcomers to the union and to our shores are in dire need of information about health facilities and procedures, but many of them are in our union family stand to benefit from such advice too.

Pres. Dubinsky's suggestion, applied to the health aspect by local managers and education directors, should make this information an integral part of every educational program in the union.

It was recently noted here that the Union Health Center, with the cooperation of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Assn., was ready to add to its regular health education program the showing of films on health problems and preventive care. The plan was to show the films while patients at the

1,200 At Annual Local 48 Dance

More than 1,200 members of Local 48, Italian Cloakmakers, attended the highly successful annual dance sponsored by the local's education committee at the Hotel St. George on Oct. 8.

The proceeds of the affair will help further the local's educational program, including provision for scholarships for members enrolled in the ILGWU Training Institute.



Peter W. Rodino and Hugh J. Addonizio, Democratic candidates for Congress from New Jersey's 10th and 11th Districts, get moral support from Cloak-Out-of-Town officers (standing, left to right) Amedeo Telarico, Manager George Rubin and Sam Patti.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

DOG'S LIFE

NO AMERICAN NEED APOLOGIZE for saying what he thinks is the truth. And that goes for the Secretary of Defense. Mr. Wilson thinks that jobless workers should behave like bird dogs and get out and hunt for food instead of sitting on their fannies and yelling like kennel-fol canines. This is a free country. Mr. Wilson has his opinion about the unemployed; as a citizen he has the right to say what he thinks.

Indeed, the nation owes him a vote of thank for his primitive lack of restraint. The professional politicians on the President's team may have more statesmanship or less stupidity. But the Secretary of Defense has several times demonstrated his inability to acquire any of the first or rid himself of any of the second of these qualities.

Like Louis XIV he has mistaken himself for the State and declared that what is good for his alma mater, General Motors, is good for the country. Now, while facing in the direction of a \$100-a-plate Republican dinner, his advice to the breadless, echoing Marie Antoinette, is: Let them eat pheasant. He is bound to achieve the same kind of immortality history has granted his royal predecessors.

The only cause for surprise is the ease with which Mr. Wilson, up until now, has evaded the Republican censors. The Secretary is now muzzled into silence—at least until after Nov. 2—and will not again commit the same political crime of uttering the truth—even if only inadvertently—before the citizens go to the polls.

THE TROUBLE WITH MR. WILSON is that he is an old bird dog himself, expert in fetching and furrowing and a snarler in the in-fighting. No one says it is his fault, but, as Sen. Jackson has pointed out, in 18 months of Republican rule General Motors has received more defense contracts than all other automobile manufacturers put together. It has become the sole producer of many essential weapons, a policy hard to justify in an age of atomic destructive forces.

This is a policy pleasing to Mr. Wilson's home firm. In the first six months of this year General Motors' sales receipts were about 7 per cent less than in the record first half of 1953. But its net profit for this period zoomed up more than \$112,000,000, or an increase of 36 per cent over the same period last year. In the same span, thanks to Mr. Wilson and his teammates, nothing was done to block the loss of \$4,000,000,000 in income by farmers and factory workers.

Mr. Wilson is not the first of his party to let the cat out of the bag. William Howard Taft, speaking at Cooper Union in January, 1908, was asked what could be done to help the unemployed. "God knows," rumbled this Republican and let it go at that.

Forty years later another Republican candidate for President, speaking in Galveston in December, 1949, repeated what is an apparently unchanging doctrine in his party's political faith. "If all that Americans want is security," Gen. Eisenhower warned, "they can go to prison. They'll have enough to eat, a bed, and a roof over their heads."

MR. WILSON'S POLITICAL MISTAKE was not in what he believed but in what he said he believed. His teammates have learned to camouflage their intentions under the slickest veneer of human sympathy that can be manufactured by the large advertising firms on Madison Ave. But behind their new-fashioned smiles their thoughts remain unchanged.

It will be well for workers throughout the nation to remember this as they head for the polls on November 2. Between them and the party for which Mr. Wilson spoke so effectively lies a wide gulf. On one side is concern for people first; on the other concern for profits first. This is the basic issue on which they will vote for the candidates of their choice on that day.

"Comin'?"



"We'll Discuss This Later!"



War—Crucible of Freedom

By
Lewis W. Douglas

Excerpta from an address at Freedom House by the former Ambassador to Great Britain.

TO speak of freedom is to speak of something as great as humanity itself. Freedom has provided the central theme of history—for the story of man is the story of his reach for freedom, its abuse, its loss, and its reappearance on the stage of the human drama.

Under the benevolent provisions of the American Constitution, as one of the most ardent of historians has put it, more people have enjoyed more of the benefits of liberty than during any similar period in the annals of the human race.

Although we may take, and by right ought to take, just pride in this extraordinary achievement, it is not amiss to be reminded that pride breeds that complacency which leads to the corruption of freedom, and gives birth to that indifference which is a prelude to its loss.

IT was one of the most penetrating political philosophers of the last century who made the observation that one of the reasons the democratic republic in the United States had survived was because we had no hostile neighbors, we had participated in no great wars or financial crises, because we were under the threat of no invasion of our territory by hostile foreign powers, required neither great taxes nor great armies.

We must wait, said de Toqueville, "until the American people is obliged to put half its entire income at the disposal of the Government, as was done by the English, or until it sends forth a twentieth part of its population to the field of battle, as was done by France."

The period of continental tranquility, which prevailed when de Toqueville observed the operation of the American system, has come to an end. What was not new, and what has been cannot be restored. The revolutionary shifts of power, the striking events and developments beyond our borders, are more compelling than our wishes.

WE are the captives of these changes. We can no more retreat to the seclusion of our great land mass, we can no more retire to our former territorial continental sanctuary than we can abolish the applications of scientific knowledge which have splintered time and shattered space.

The things for which de Toqueville said we must wait before acknowledging the preeminence of American freedom are all now parts of our past experience. Many belong to our present existence and the

foreseeable span of our future life. The passions and prejudices that have been created and aroused by war, the financial and economic crisis caused by war, the fear of external danger stirred up by war, the emotions that have been produced by the threat of subversion from within, the weight of taxation; the dislocation of commerce, the disruption of ancient customs caused by war, are perhaps some of the products of the developments which de Toqueville cautioned would test the durability of our liberties, the formulation of wise decisions.

THEY explain in some measure the intemperances which have wrought sharp divisions among ourselves, wnderment among our elites, and imposed subtle interferences with the easy and responsible exercise of free speech and the formulation of wise decisions.

Self-restraint, self-discipline, resolute determination to preserve the good manners, the decencies, the dispersion of power rather than concentration of power, freedom to apply one's industry according to one's talents, freedom to possess and enjoy the benefits of property, to save and to invest, to spend and to lose, freedom to seek redress from arbitrary power, freedom to worship the God of one's own choice, and freedom to think one's thoughts and to speak one's mind. These are the fundamental elements of a free society, they are the possessions of free men, they are the greatest treasures of mankind.

EACH is inescapably associated with each other—each is indivisible from the other, for the separation of one from the remainder impairs the whole. Each one of these pillars of our society requires the eternal vigilance of a common citizenry. For one who falls under the tyranny of the state when it embarks upon the venture of modern war.

No matter how much it may be "guided by the ethical beauty of sacrifice," there is no institution in history so violent, so revolutionary and so destructive of the ingredients of freedom as the modern instrument of war—total war. From manifestation of war—total war—the massive intervention into the affairs of individuals, and the wholesale intrusion, however necessary, into the essentials of freedom, the state in some measure, never escapes. Vigilance and restraint at home, temperance in our utterances, prudence in our actions, wisdom in our advice abroad, are the bulwarks of freedom.